REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

The present application contains Claims 1 through 54. Claims 4-6, 8-12, 16-18, 23, 24, 28-30, 32-36,40-42, 47 and 48 have been withdrawn from consideration as being directed to a non-elected specie. Claims 1-3, 7, 13-15, 19-22, 25-27, 31, 37-39, 43-46, 49 and 50 have been examined on the merits. Claims 1, 7, 14, 21, 25, 31, 38, 45, 49 and 50 have been amended. The specification has been amended to cure certain minor informalities. Now new matter has been added

It is noted that the present action is a non-final and is responsive to the communication filed with the Patent Office on August 2, 2005.

It is noted that the drawings filed September 9, 2003 have been accepted and it is further noted that the claim for foreign priority has been acknowledged and that all other certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

Claims 7, 14, 21, 31, 38 and 45 have been objected to. These claims have been amended and submitted that this objection should be withdrawn. Regarding claim 7 and 31 NA has been changed to "numerical aperture", NA being the standard abbreviation therefor. Note, for example, Websters Third International Dictionary, a copy of the Copyright Notice page, and page 1550 and a copy of the definition from Wikipedia accompanying this amendment.

Claims 1-3, 7, 13-15, 19, 21, 22, 25-27, 31, 37-39, 43, 46, 49 and 50 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as anticipated by Tiao et al. (Patent '669). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

The examiner makes reference to figure 7A and 8A of Patent '669.

Making reference to figure 7A of Patent '669, the incident surface and the outgoing surface are both curved. Note especially figure 7B showing one integrator 722 in detail. Light emitted from LED 712 is refracted at the curved convex incident surface converges away from the long sides and toward the central axis and is emitted from the outgoing curved convex surface without being reflected on the side surface of integrator 720. Note especially the light rays in two of the integrators in figure 7A and in the integrator 722 in figure 7B. It should be noted that there is no internal reflection along the side surfaces of the integrators 720.

In contrast, the "columnar light leading member" recited in claim 1 of the present application and shown, for example, in any one of the elected species of figures 9A through 11 are configured to guide light to the outgoing radiation end surface by reflecting at least a part of the light rays collected from the incident end surface, on the reflection surface. Thus, the structure, effect and advantages of the present invention are all different from those of figure 7A of Patent '669.

Figures 8A and 8B show "wedge glass rod array 820" which admittedly correspond to the "columnar light leading member" set forth in claim 1 of the present

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application. However, in patent "669 the outgoing radiation end surface of the "wedged glass road array 820" and the surface of the "light valve 850" have a conjugate relationship. The structure of figure 8A is typically known as a "critical illumination" type structure.

More particularly, the invention of the present application has an arrangement in which the outgoing radiation end surface of the "columnar light leading member" and the surface of the "irradiation area" (i.e. light modulation element 12) do not have a conjugate relationship. For example, noting figure 5 of the present application it can be seen that the distance from the outgoing radiation end surface of the "columnar light leading member" to the "illumination lens 11" and the distance from the "illumination lens" to the "light modulation element 12" are substantially equal to a focal distance f and do not have a conjugate relationship. The arrangement of figure 8A utilizes a lens array 830 made of individual lens 832 and a converging lens 840. It is clear from the arrangement of figure 8A that the distance between the output irradiation surface of the tapered members 822 and lens 840 and a distance between lens 840 and the light valve 850 is not equal and is not a focal distance f.

Claim 1 as amended recites the afore-mentioned relationship. Claims 2, 3, 7, 13, 15, 19, 21 and 22 all depend from claim 1 and carry all of its limitations and patentably distinguish over Patent "669.

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New claim 51 depends on claim 1 and recites that said distance is a focal

length distance f. New claim 52 recites that the incident end surface and the

outgoing radiation end surface are planar surfaces. Note especially the elected

embodiments of figure 11 of the present application.

Claim 25 has been amended to recite limitations substantially similar to the

limitations in claim 1, as amended. Claims 26, 27, 31, 37-39, 43 and 46 all depend

from claim 25 and patentably distinguish over Patent "669.

Claims 49 and 50 have been amended to recite limitations similar to claims 1

and 25 and it is submitted that these claims patentably distinguish over Patent

"669.

Claims 1, 13-15, 19-22, 25, 37-39, 43-46, 49 and 50 have been rejected under

35 U.S.C. §102(b) as anticipated by Parker (Patent '216). This rejection is

respectfully traversed.

Parker is limited to teaching light pipes 38 provided between light sources 32

and optical integrator 40, and an optical path lens 42. Patent '216 fails to teach an

angle position converting member configured to convert an outgoing light angle

intensity of the outgoing light from the outgoing radiation end surface of the

columnar light leading member into a position intensity in a predetermined

irradiation area. Claims 13-15 and 19-22 all depend from claim 1 and it is

submitted that all of these claims patentably distinguish over Patent '216.

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Claim 25, as amended recites the angle position converting member

substantially as recited in claim 1. Claims 37-39 and 43-46 depend from claim 25

and it is submitted that all of these claims patentably distinguish over Patent '216.

Claims 49 and 50 likewise recite angle position converting means

substantially as recited in claims 1 and 25 and it is submitted that all of these

claims patentably distinguish over Patent '216.

In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that claims 1-3, 7, 13-15, 19-22, 25-

27, 31, 37-39, 43-46, 49 and 50 are now allowable and reconsideration and

allowance of these claims are respectfully solicited and that new claims 51-52,

which depend from claim 1, and claims 53-54, which depend from claim 25, are

allowable and consideration and allowance of these are likewise respectfully

solicited.

The Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned on behalf of the applicant

to resolve any issues which may require further resolution with a view to expediting

the prosecution.

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In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, Applicants respectfully

submit that the present application, including claims 1-3, 7, 13-15, 19-22, 25-27, 31,

37-39, 43-46 and 49-54, is in condition for allowance and a notice to that effect is

respectfully requested.

Favorable action is awaited.

Respectfully submitted,

Kazunari Hanano

Louis Weinstein

Registration No. 20,477

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Numerical aperture

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia.

In optics, the numerical aperture (NA) of an optical system is a dimensionless number that characterizes the range of angles over which the system can accept or emit light. The exact definition of the term varies slightly between different areas of optics.

Contents

- 1 General optics
- 2 Laser physics
- 3 Fiber optics
 - 3.1 Sources
- 4 See also

General optics

In most areas of optics, and especially in microscopy, the numerical aperture of an optical system such as an objective lens is defined by

$$NA = n \sin \theta$$

where n is the index of refraction of the medium in which the lens is working (1.0 for air, 1.33 for pure water, and up to 1.56 for oils), and θ is the half-angle of the maximum cone of light that can enter or exit the lens. In general, this is the angle of the real marginal ray in the system. The angular aperture of the lens is twice this value. The NA is generally measured with respect to a particular object or image point and will vary as that point is moved.

In microscopy, NA is important because it indicates the resolving power of a lens. The size of the finest detail that can be resolved is proportional to λ NA, where λ is the wavelength of the light. A lens with a larger numerical aperture will be able to visualize finer details than a lens with a smaller numerical aperture. Lenses with larger numerical apertures also collect more light and will generally provide a brighter image.

Numerical aperture is a measure of the diameter of the aperture compared to the focal length. In photography, this relationship is usually expressed via the f-number, f/#, which for a thin lens imaging an object at infinity is given by

$$f/\# = \frac{1}{2 \, \text{NA}}.$$

Laser physics

In laser physics, the numerical aperture is defined slightly differently. Laser beams spread out as they propagate, but slowly. Far away from the narrowest part of the beam, the spread is roughly linear with distance—the laser beam forms a cone of light in the "far field". The same relation gives the NA,

$$NA = n \sin \theta$$
.

Webster's Third New International Dictionary

OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE UNABRIDGED

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Utilizing all the experience and resources of more than one hundred years of Merriam-Webster dictionaries

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EDITORIAL STAFF



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SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A.

shortly withdrew —J.C.Archer) b: an asthopossibility of numbering (the sands of the dot) colimes without ~) c: an allotted total ne whole ~ of Senators — U.S. Constitution) its of a particular kind (an enormous ~ of Carroll) (there is a limited ~ of such laborate) (the city is ... continuing to draw increase) and their ~ is growing a syear. (a ~ of solution) and their ~ is growing a syear. (a ~ of solution) and their ~ is growing a syear. (a ~ of solution) and their ~ is growing a syear. (a ~ of solution) her has exhibited a ~ of times — Mary bird her has exhibited a ~ of times — Mary lite a few (a ~ of instances) 2 a: a select it to be in that ~ when the saints go marching this Go Marching In) b obs (1): a designated (a mineral ... of the ~ of bitumens — A specified group of people (this happy Shak) is group but not be crowned — Alexander therwood days and the color of the analysis group but not be crowned — Alexander the selection of the analysis of the color of the selection of the analysis of the color of the selection of the analysis of the color of the selection of the color of the color

**Acontain a fraction (11½ is not an Integer) syn 1 sum
er: quite a few (laid out with any number of er: quite a few (laid out with any number of er: quite a few (laid out with any number of en: species —B.C. Cronwright) — by the numnunison to a specific count or cadence 2: in a time, or mechanical manner (a program run not but with concern for the participants) — have on it: to be destined by fate to cause the death used of a projectile (as a bullet)
but numbered; numbered; numbering \-b(s)r-[ME noumber, fr. Clumerus number] v: 1 a: to ascertain the number sh his friends by the hundreds \(\) \(\

Massinger) c: APPORTION, DIVIDE (days of this life's pilgrimage... to ~ wisely — J W Warter) (my ... fellows I ~ed into two companies — william Morris) 6 archaic; to experience the passage of (an interval of time) (I since then have read o'er some thrice three years — Alfred Tennyson); esp: to reach or have (a specified age) in years (of as able body as when he ~ed thirty — Shak.) 7: to comprise in number: TOTAL (they were a miscellaneous lot ... ~Ing in all some or 30 — R.W. Southern) (his extensive collection ... ~Ing many thousand specimens — Witmer Stone) ~ wi 1: to reach a total: COUNT (controls ... literally ~ in the thousands — Harold Koontz & Cyril O'Donnell) 2: to call off numbers in sequence (reng, song, som, she ~ed in Siamese — Kathryn Grondahl); esp: to call off one's number as a member of a squad or group (men fall in in single rank and ~ from the right in fours — Fire Service Drill Bk.) — often used with off (lined up and ~ed off) Syn see COUNT 3numb-er \'name(r)\ comparative of Numb
num-ber-able \'namb(a)rabb\ adj: capable of being numbered number agreement n: erammatical concord in form (as

Snumb-er \nomo(r)\ comparative of Numb
num-ber:able \(\) nomb(s) robal\ ad : capable of being numbered
number agreement \(n : \) grammatical concord in form (as
singular, dual, or plural) of adjective with noun, finite verb
with subject, or pronoun with antecedent
number-board \(\) = \(\) \(n \) = \(\) and it concord
with subject, or pronoun with antecedent
number-board \(\) = \(\) \(n \) - \(\) is one that numbers
number eight iron \(n : \) PITCHINO NIBLICK
num-bers of a given type (as integers, irrationals, complex numbers or a given type (as integers, irrationals, complex numbers of obtain a result of the same type
number flow iron \(n : \) MASHE
number four iron \(n : \) MASHE
number one four iron \(n : \) MASHE
number one four iron \(n : \) MELICK
number one
be counted: INNUMERABLE (the possible
combinations are \(- \) Alfred Marshall\)
number nine iron \(n : \) NBLICK
number one \(n : \) one's own interests or
welfare: ONESELF (he's very careful of
number one) (never neglects a chance to
exploit a personal advantage on the theory
that you've got to look out for number one)
\(\) Thumber one \(m : \) Is first in rank, im
portance, or influence: FOREMOST (Amace
to exploit a personal advantage on the theory
that you've got to look out for number one)
\(\) Thumber one \(m : \) Is first in rank, im
portance, or influence: FOREMOST (Amace
to exploit a personal advantage on the theory
that you've got to look out for number one)
\(\) Thumber one \(n : \) ONESELF (he's very careful of
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exploit a personal advantage on the theory
that you've got to look out for number one)
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number pool n: NUMBER 11
number pool n: NUMBER 11
numbers pl of NUMBER, pres 3d sing of machine
number searne also numbers pool or numbers racket n
numbers game also numbers pool or numbers racket n
inumber sign n: a sign f (as in f2 pencil and apartment f32)
used before a numeral to denote number
number six iron n: MASHE NIBLICK
number six iron n: MASHE NIBLICK
number three iron n: MIDIRON
numbers superlative of NUMB
numbers superlative of NUMB
numbirish \(\frac{1}{2}, \times \) n [\(\frac{1}{2}\) umb + \(\frac{1}{2}\) ish; fr, the numbing effect of its
shocks] ELECTRIC RAY
numbing adj [fr. pres. part. of \(^2\) numb]: causing numbers
\(\frac{1}{2}\) DEADERNING, STUPEFYING (a deep \(\times \) hurb. ing. Iy adv
numbles also nom-bles \(^1\) nombels, n [\(\frac{1}{2}\) numb-ing. Iy adv
num-bles also nom-bles \(^1\) nombels nuscle from the thigh
of a deer, fillet of beef, pork loin, modif. of L lumbulus small
loin, fr. lumbus loin + -ulus-ule — more at Loin]: certain
edible viscera (as the heart, lights, liver) of an animal (as a
deer): \(^1\) UMBLES — compare GBLET !
numb-ly adv: in a numb manner: \(^1\) Insensiblet, DULLY (his ...
arms hung down \(\times \)—Pere Schmid) (the men ... stared up at
him \(\times \)—Irwin Shaws
\(^1\) numb. \(^1\) now \(^1\)—Pere Schmid) (the men ... stared up at
him \(\times \)—Irwin Shaws
\(^1\) numb. \(^1\) now \(^1\)—Pere Schmid) (the men ... stared up at
him \(^1\)—Irwin Shaws
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him \(^1\)—Irwin Shaws
\(^1\) numb. \(^1\) now \(^1\)—Pere Schmid) (the men .

(slipped from her waking ~ into complete oblivion —Mary Webb)
numbrous adj [MF nombreux, fr. nombre number + -eux -ous — more at NUMBER] obs: NUMEROUS
numbs pres 3d sing of NUMB
numbskull var of NUMSKULL
num-dah \'nomdo\ or nam-mad \rnamd\ \nomdo\ n-s
[Hindi namda, fr. Per namad, fr. MPer namat: akin to Av
namata- brushwood]: a thick felted rug of India and Persia
usu, made of pounded goat's hair and embroidered with bird
or floral designs in colored wool yarn — compare brugger
nu-men \'n(y)\timo\) np nu-mi-na \-man\ [L, nod, divine
will, numen; akin to MHG nucken to nod off, MLG nucke
sudden push, L nuere to nod, Gk neuein to nod, nyssein,
nyttein to prick, sting, Skt navate, nauf he moves, turns]
1 a: a spirit believed by animists to inhabit a natural object or
phenomenon (said to have set up one of the stones . and to
have poured oil on the top of it as an offering to the indwelling
~ E.O. James) b: a presiding spirit: a local deity (the ~ that
exercised watch and ward over the whole household —J.B.
Noss) 2: a dynamic or creative force: Genus (the strange
and powerful ~ which, he felt, used him as its tabernacle
—Aldous Huxley)
nu-me-ni-us \n(y)\timeness\n, cap [NL, fr. LGk noumēnios, a
bird, perh, the curlew, fr. Gk noumēnia, neomēnia new moon
first of the month, fr. ne-+ mēn month + ia — more at Moon):
a genus of birds (family Scolopacidae) consisting of the
numera-to ecunt + chills chi-

curlews

nu-mer.a-ble \'n(y)\tim(a)rbal\\ adj [L numerabilis, fr. numerare to count + -abilis -able — more at Number]: capable of being counted (the small ~ band of runaway planets — A.N. Whitehead)

nu-mer.al \'n(y)\tim(a)rol\\ adj [MF, fr. LL numeralis, fr. L numerus number + -alis -al — more at NIMBLE] 1: of, relating to, or expressing numbers (~ adjective) (used the letters of their alphabet for ~ symbols —D.E.Smith) 2: consisting of numbers or numerals (~ cipher) — nu-mer.al-ly\-rol\ellis, -li\
adv

adv
numeral \"\n-s 1: NUMBER 6 2 numerals pl: the numbers
designating by year a school or college class (carried a banner
with the class ~s on it in the reunion parade) (won ~s in
basketball, baseball, and track) — compare LETTER 6 syn see

basketball, baseball, and track) — compare LETIER O BYHANDNERR NUMBER NUMBER IN (19) Bima, Fait \ vi -ED/-ING/-S [L numeratus, past part, of numerare to count]: to give a detailed list of : ENUMERATE (might have been illuminating had he numerated the mistakes made by each side —Mary K. Hammond) Nu.mer-ation \, vi = vi = shown - s [ME numeration, fr. L numeration-, numeratio, fr. numeratios (past part, of numerare to count) + -ion-, -io -ion] 1 a : a system or process of enumeration (the positional system which came at length by way of the Arabs to supersede the clumsy ~ of the Romans — Times Lit. Supp.) b : the application of enumerative processes : COMPUTATION (study of African or American Indian languages shows systems of ~, often on a decimal scale —D.J. Struik) c : an act or instance of counting or of applying numbers to something : CENSUS NUMBERING (make an exact ~ of

Inu.mer.a.tive \'n(y)Umorod.iv, .mo.rād.-\ adj [numerate + -ive] archaic: of or relating to number or numeration (a ~ noun interposed between it and the substantive —R.K.Doug-

Inu.mer.a.tive \'n(y)Umorad-iv, .ma, fad.—\ adj [numerate + -ive] archaic : of or relating to number or numeration (a ~ noun interposed between it and the substantive —R.K.Douglas)
2 numerative \'\n : CLASSIFIER 2
numerator \'n(y)Uma, fad-o(r), _ato-\n -s [F numérateur, fr, L.L numerator one that counts, fr, L numeratus (past part. of numerare to count) + .or] 1: the part of a fraction that is above the line and signifies the number of parts of the denominator taken: DIVIDEND 2 [LL]: one that numbers numer.16 \(\cdot\)'n(y)B\'imerik\ adj [L numerus number + E -ic]: NUMERICAL 1; csp: denoting a number or a system of numer.ocal \(\cdot\) csp: denoting a number or a system of numbers \((\cdot\) ccd(\cdot\) csp: denoting a number or a system of numbers \((\cdot\) cod(\cdot\) csk-\(\cdot\) and \((\cdot\) L numerus number + E -ical)
1 a : of or relating to numbers \((\sim\) analyst\) \((\sim\) superiority of the enemy\) b : denoting a number (letters of the alphabet were employed as \(\cdot\) signs.—William Chomsky\) c: expressed in figures rather than letters \((\space \) signs.—Walliam Chomsky\) c: expressed in figures rather than letters \((\space \) signs.—Lancelot Hogben\) \((<\cdot\) changed every day —Alexander d'Agapeyeff\) \((\cdot\) (the \(\sim\) proportions of hybrid crosses —Lancelot Hogben\) \((<\cdot\) cquation\) d: designated by number \((<\cdot\) simple \((<\cdot\) to think in or work with numbers \((<\cdot\) skill\) \((<\cdot\) (the \(\sim\) to abundance overy to mumber \((<\cdot\) skill\) \((<\cdot\) (to think in or work with numbers \((<\cdot\) skill\) \((<\cdot\) (the \(\sim\) to compare Verball. 2 a archaic: of a corresponding type: INDISTINGUISHABLE, SAME (many) of these \(\sim\) postures \(.\cdot\) arise in the temple —Thomas Fuller\()

numerical aperture n: a quantity that indicates the resolving power of a microscope objective and that is numerically equal to the product of the index of refraction of the medium in front of the objective and the sine of the angle which the most oblique ray entering it makes wit

SOLUTE VALUE

nu-mer-ist \'n(y) limprost\ n -s [L numerus number + E -ist]

archaic: NUMEROLOGIST

nu-mer-0-10g-1-cal \',n(y) limpros'|lijokel\ adj: of or relating to

numerology

nu-mer-ist \n(y)umorest\ n -s [L numerus number + E -ist] archaic: NMMEROLOGIST nu-mer-o-log-i-cal \(',n(y)\timer-o-\lambda adj\): of or relating to numerology \(',n'(y)\timer-o-\lambda adj\): of or relating to numerology \(',o+\) sist \(',n'(y)\timer-o-\lambda adj\): of or relating to numerology \(',o+\) sist \(',n'(y)\timer-o-\lambda adj\): of or relating to numerology \(',o+\) sist \(',o+\) n -s: a specialist in numerology \(',o+\) sist \(',o+\) n -s: [L numerus number + E -o + -logy]: the study of the occult significance of numbers — compare GEMATRIA nu-mer.\(',o+\) in \(',o+\) in \(

uinea fowls

u·mid·l·an \(')n(y)U¦midēən\ adj, usu cap [L Numidianus,

·Numidia + -ianus -ian]: of or relating to Numidia, an
ncient country of No. Africa nearly coextensive with modern

| Inu.mid.i-an \(')n(y)\(\text{U}\)mid\(\text{miss}\) and \(\text{U}\)mid\(\text{miss}\) and \(\text{I}\) (\text{Vimidia}\) ancient country of No. Africa nearly coextensive with modern Algeria ancient country of No. Africa nearly coextensive with modern Algeria \(\text{Times}\) numidian \(\text{V}\) \(\text{N}\) -s \(\text{cap}\) 1: a native or inhabitant of ancient Numidia 2: the Berber language of the Numidian people numidian alphabet \(n, usu cap N: \text{Lievan Alphabet}\) numidian \(\text{cap}\) \(\text{N}\) in \(\text{Lievan Alphabet}\) numidian \(\text{cap}\) \(\text{N}\) : \(\text{Lievan Alphabet}\) numidian \(\text{cap}\) \(\text{N}\) : \(\text{Lievan Alphabet}\) numidian \(\text{cap}\) \(\text{N}\) : \(\text{Lievan Alphabet}\) numidian \(\text{cap}\) in \(\text{N}\) : \(\text{Lievan Alphabet}\) numidian \(\text{did}\) in \(\text{lievan}\) in \(\text{lievan}\) in \(\text{Lievan}\) in \(\text{N}\) in \(\text{lievan}\) in \(\text{lie



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